EXTRA JOURNAL.

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EXTRA JOURNAL.

Under the direction of the Whig State Cent'l Committee.

SPRINGFIELD...ILLINOIS.

JULY 1, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

Whig Candidates for Congress.

1ST DISTRICT,
J. L. D. MORRISON.

3D DISTRICT,
JUSTIN HARLAN.

4TH DISTRICT.
GILES SPRING.

5TH DISTRICT,
O. H. BROWNING.

6TH DISTRICT,
CYRUS WALKER.

7TH DISTRICT,
JOHN J. HARDIN.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We apprehend but few understand the tenure by which the General Government held the public lands. The facts in the case are presented in the following article. It will be seen that Congress have the power to dispose of them as they shall see best, with this proviso, that they shall be disposed of *for the benefit of all the States*. It will be entirely beyond the power of the General Government to give them to the new States, and of course never will be done. If the new States are to derive any benefit from them, it must be by distribution. Else the avails will go to pay the salaries of public officers, build forts, light-houses, &c. on the Atlantic. The West obtaining no equivalent for the vast sums drained from the pockets of her citizens.

New York—February 19th, 1780. The Legislature of this state passed an act authorizing its delegates in Congress by proper "acts or instruments, to limit and restrict the boundaries of that state in the western part thereof," and provided that the territory so ceded or relinquished, should "be and inure for the use and benefit of such of the United States as shall become members of the federal alliance of the said states, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

In pursuance of said act, James Duane, William Floyd, and Alexander McDougal, delegates in Congress, from New York, did, by deed executed on the first day of March, 1781, limit and restrict the western boundaries of said state, and cede to the United States all the lands lying northward and westward of the newly limited boundaries, "to be granted, disposed of and appropriated in such manner only, as the Congress of the United or Confederated States shall order and direct."—*Laws U. States, Colvin's collection*, 1815, *vol.* 1, *p.* 467, *et seq.*

Virginia. The General Assembly of this state at their session begun on the 20th day of October, 1783, passed an act to authorize the delegates of that state in Congress to convey to the United States all the territory of that commonwealth north westward of the river Ohio.

In pursuance of said act, Thomas Jefferson Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, delegates in Congress from the state of Virginia, did by deed executed on the first day of March, 1784, "convey, transfer, assign, and make over, unto the United States, in Congress assembled for the benefit of said states, Virginia inclusive," all the lands of said state lying north westward of the Ohio river.—*Laws U. States, vol.* 1, *p.* 472, *et seq.*

Massachusetts. November 13th, 1784 The General Court of this state passed an act entitled, "An act empowering the delegates of this commonwealth in the United States in Congress assembled, to relinquish to the United States certain lands, the property of this commonwealth."

In pursuance of said act, Samuel Holten and Rufus King, delegates in Congress from said State, did, by deed, executed the 19th day of April, 1785, "transfer, quit claim, cede, and convey, to the United States of America, for their benefit, *Massachusetts inclusive*," all the lands of said Commonwealth lying west of the meridian line therein described.—*Laws U. States, vol.* 1, *p.* 482, *et seq.*

Connecticut. May, 1786. The General Assembly of this State passed an act authorizing its delegates in Congress, or any two of them, to convey, by deed, to the United States certain lands therein named.

In pursuance of said act, William Samuel Johnson and Jonathan Sturges, delegates of said state in Congress, did, by deed, executed on the 13th day of September, 1786, "assign, transfer, quit claim, cede, and convey, to the United States, for their benefit, *Connecticut, inclusive*," all the lands therein described.—*Laws U. States, vol.* 1, *p.* 484, *et seq.*

South Carolina. March 8th, 1787. The Legislature of this State passed an act authorizing its delegates in Congress to convey to the United States its vacant and unoccupied land.

In pursuance of said act, John Kean and Daniel Huger, delegates of said State in Congress, did by deed executed on the 9th day of August, 1787, "assign, transfer, quit claim, cede, and convey, to the United States of America, for their benefit, South Carolina inclusive," all the land in said deed described.—*Laws U. S. vol.* 1, *p.* 486, *et seq.*

Georgia.—April 24th, 1792. This State, by "articles of agreement and cession," ceded to the United States all the lands within certain boundaries therein mentioned. The lands so ceded, (after satisying certain payments and grants in said articles specified,) were to "be considered as a common fund for the United States. *Georgia included*, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose, whatever."—*Laws U. S. vol.* 1, *p.* 488 *et. seq.*

Loisiania. April 30th, 1803. Ceded to the U. States by France, by treaty of that date.

Ratified 21st of October, 1803.—*Laws U. S. vol.* 1, *p.* 134, *et seq.*

Florida. February 22d, 1819. Ceded to the United States by Spain, by treaty of that date.—*Laws U. S. vol.* 6, *p.* 614, *et seq.*

☞Our new fledged democrats sometimes cut very extraordinary antics. The Register tells us, *now*, after opposing protection for the last twelve months, that the democrats were always for protection. But this news had not reached O. B. Ficklin, Esq. when he issued his circular. He really supposed the true loco foco policy was to reduce the condition of the free laborers of this country to that of the pauper population of foreign countries. He had not read the letter of Gen. Jackson to Dr. Coleman, (or he had forgotten it,) wherein he said—

"I ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove when there is no market home that there is too much labor employed in agriculture? Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give *a market for bread stuffs* more than all Europe now furnishes us; in short, sir. *we have been too long subject to policy of* BRITISH MERCHANTS; *it is time we should become a little more* AMERICANIZED, and instead of feeding the paupers and labourers of ENGLAND, feed our own, else in a short time, (by continuing our present policy,) we shall be rendered paupers ourselves."

And so, O. B. Ficklin, supposing that he was on the true democratic scent (a scent by-the-bye he is not yet familiar with,) gives the following as his understanding of Democratic principles at the date of his circular:

"That Congress IS NOT AUTHORISED TO PASS A TARIFF ACT EXTENDING PROTECTION to one class of individuals at the expense of another equally meritorious and that it would be oppressive to do so."

Mr. Ficklin, being extremely anxious to be up to the ultra mark of his party—so that his democracy cannot be called in question, has actually passed over it, and in his vagaries, denounces the fathers of his party. He reminds one of the poor old horse, which was so unfortunate as to lose an eye. In crossing over a bridge, old bald-face was so extremely careful not to go over the one side where he could see the danger, that he tumbled over the other! It is even so with Mr. Ficklin; so extremely anxious is he not to retain the least remnant of his former whigism, that he tumbles over into nullification.

☞It is said that "a renegade christian makes the best Turk," John York Sawyer in his paper of December 9, 1835, thus spoke of the present loco foco nominee for Congress in the third District:

"O. B. Ficklin of the Mount Carmel Sentinel, has bestowed nearly a column of abuse on us.—We have nothing to say in reply. A man that cannot stand the fire of Indians, is too *small* game for us."

Mr. Ficklin, in his paper of the same date, fighting under the whig flag, thus sketches out the character of Martin Van Buren:

"Who is this great leader, Mr. Van Buren? and how long has he been a democrat of the "first water?" It would sound very ridiculous if you should hear one of those itinerant Yankee pedlors; who traverse the country, vending wooden nut-megs; giving lessons on moral honesty, and the dignity of the human family, when prompted to action by noble and high-minded motives, and at the same time, arrogating all the bewitching names of an honest man, worthy citizen and clever fellow. Yet it is equally ridiculous to hear Mr. Van Buren,—*who is a good deal after the order of wooden nut-meg sellers*,—boasting of democracy. HIS PAST LIFE SHOWS THAT HE HAS ACTED WITH THE *FEDERAL PARTY* ON MOST OF THE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS; he was at first as much opposed to the War as Webster, and yet Webster is a Federalist for opposing the war, and Van Buren is a Democrat for his opposition to the late war. No man *is more acceptable* to the Blue-Light Federalists, and Hartford Conventionists of Connecticut, than Martin Van Buren. His friends boast that Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Jersey, will support him! Yes, they believe in him for his federal doctrines, "birds of a feather," &c.

"What is Van Buren democracy? IT IS TO DESERT ANY PRINCIPLE or PARTY, WHEN IT GROWS UNPOPULAR."

These were Mr. Ficklin's views before he was dazzled by an office in prospect. His whole history *shows* that he fights for plunder. The whigs can have his services at any time they are able to pay the price placed upon them.

John Wentworth and Capt. Tyler.—John Wentworth has displayed considerable shrewdness in procuring a nomination for Congress, and in securing means to carry on his political operations. We have noticed lately the removal of several whig post-masters in Wentworth's district, and the appointment of his friends to these offices.—This has been brought about by *a cheating game* Wentworth is playing with Captain Tyler. Wentworth has given in his *private* adhesion to the Captain, and the captain has given him the power over the post offices. All Wentworth asks or desires is to hoodwink the captain until he shall be elected to Congress. Wentworth has done a good business as yet with the capital out of which he is cheating the captain; though in some cases he has found trouble by pledging a post office to more than one individual. Wentworth is now absent from Chicago, and his paper occasionally gives his patron, the captain, severe thrusts, but to keep all straight Wentworth writes the captain that those attacks are from his rascally *sub*, in his absence; and by this ruse he is able to get along with what he calls "*the whig administration*" at Washington. This is a great business for the parties concerned.

A severe Joke—Don't you think so, voters of the Third District.

O. B. Ficklin, said Dec. 9th, 1835:

"What is Van Buren democracy? IT IS TO DESERT ANY PRINCIPLE OR PARTY, WHEN IT GROWS UNPOPULAR."

O. B. Ficklin, says June, 1843:

"I will conclude by quoting a *favorite* maxim, the observance of which must ensure success to the democratic party in *their undying* effort for popular rights: "Union, harmony, concession—every thing for the cause, and nothing for men."

A fair exhibition of the democracy of O. B. Ficklin!

Another Joke from the same Quarter.

O. B. Ficklin on Conventions.

Mr. Ficklin in his paper of September 20, 1835, on the subject of Conventions, said:

"No matter how base the nominee, or how unfit for office, the cry is at once, "*don't divide the party*." Such a course forestalls public opinion, and virtually interferes with the right of suffrage."

This same O. B. Ficklin, June, 1843, now a loco convention nominee, says in his circular:

"I will conclude by quoting a FAVORITE maxim, the observance of which must ensure success to the democratic party in their *undying effort* for popular rights—"Union, harmony, concession—every thing for the cause and nothing for men."

Can any candid man, whether whig or democrat, look over the political history of Mr. Ficklin, without feeling an utter loathing of the political character and conduct of the man? And yet this is the individual who is selected by a loco foco caucus to *teach democracy* to the voters of the third District!!

THE GRIGGSVILLE CONVENTION.

In a portion of our last week's edition, we informed our readers that Judge Douglass had received the nomination of the Griggsville Convention for Congress. The locos of the district were alarmed,—the impression had got abroad among them, that notwithstanding all the obstacles the Legislature had thrown in his way, by forming *such* a district—Browning would surmount them all: and hence, nothing would do but that they must resort to the supreme bench for a candidate, to carry out the corrupt scheme of the legislature, in forming this nondescript of a district. They had no faith in such politicians as Carlin, Cavarly, Richardson, &c. They were mere country men, or of neighborhood importance; whose claims could not be discussed to advantage before the people of the district. With Judge Douglass it was different. For years he has been one of that clique of selfish politicians, that have governed the State with a rod of iron—he is one that has assisted in pulling the wires, and giving a direction to the movements of his party. Even, it is said, while holding the office of Judge among us, his influence as a partizan has never been withheld from his party, or allowed a moment's rest. Crafty, and ambitious as crafty, among all the party movements he has participated in, he has never forgotten number one—and we find him during the last ten years, either in one office or another, or always on the look out for one of a higher grade, and that would pay better. From a member of the legislature, he has worked his way along until he had provided himself a comfortable office for life; but still the ambitious and restless spirit of the man, would not be stilled, and he cast his longing eyes upon a seat in the United States Senate. We are all familiar with the plans and schemes of the politicians of the last legislature to satisfy the ambitious hopes of the different individuals who aspired to the place in the Senate. In that contest our little judge was foiled as he should have been, and the office conferred upon an abler and better man than himself. So far as this State had offices to bestow, he has been very fortunate—but it may well be said that the State bounds have put a limit to his office hunting desires. The privilege of going to Washington at the expense of the people, as a National Representative, seems to have been a darling object with him; but thus far he has completely failed of his object. Stuart was too much for him in '38—Breeze was too many for him last winter—and we believe Browning will be a stumbling block in his path in August next. Were he successful in the present canvass, all his conduct of the past is a sufficient guarranty that he would be nothing more than a representative of his party—and his exertions would be directed to the building up of that party at the expense of the prosperity of the State. He is a locofoco of the most ultra character—and capable as he is—would work great mischief to the interests of the people of this State in Congress.

He has no claims whatever upon the people of this district. He came among them as a politician—in fact as a trader in politics, and in that light has he always been looked upon. Although upon the bench, there was scarcely one of his party but that was well satisfied that he would remain no longer than another and a more valuable office was within his grasp. As such, then no feeling of respect or affection has grown up between him and the people—they know he was placed upon the bench by his party, for party services, over older and better men—and it would be strange indeed, that a man, comparatively a stranger among us, who is only recommended to our attention by the connection which he has heretofore maintained with a clique of central politicians, that have degraded the State by their selfish schemes—should ask our votes for Congress, with any prospect of success. No. We shall never believe that a majority of the voters of this district can so far be swayed by party prejudices, as to give their votes contrary to their own, and the best interests of the State and Nation.

Quincy Whig.

☞Onondagua Salt, says the Tribune, can now be delivered in New York for *twenty-five* cents the bushel of 56 pounds. O the rascally whig tariff!

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Mr. Van Buren—The Bankrupt Law.—The Quincy Herald charges the statement made by us, that Martin Van Buren avowed himself for a Bankrupt Law, as false. Such mendacity well becomes a loco foco editor. The facts of the matter are upon record.—We gave extracts from Mr. Van Buren's letter to certain citizens of New York, in August, 1840, on this subject, in our last paper. Mr. Van Buren was in favor of a far more objectionable law than was ultimately passed. He wished to confine the benefits of a bankrupt law to "Bankers and Merchants." The late law extended them as well to "the cottage" as to "the palace." The history of the Bankrupt law, as connected with Mr. Van Buren, we find furnished to our hands in the Nashville Banner now before us. The Banner also presents the action of Col. R. M. Johnson, in connection with Mr. Van Buren while in the U. S. Senate, on the same subject. Will the Herald deny this accumulated evidence, or will it have the candor to acknowledge its mistake, and admit our first statement to be true?

In 1827, whilst a Senator, Mr. Van Buren *voted for a Bankrupt Law*—a law *retrospective in its operations*, and to use the language of Col. Johnson at the time, giving "relief" only to "*privileged orders*," and refusing to extend its advantages "to the *cottage* as well as the palace." The journals show that Mr. Reed of Mississippi having moved an amendment to the first section of the bill, declaring that nothing contained in that section, nor any other provision of the bill, "should extend, or be construed to extend to *any contract made before the passage and promulgation of this act*," it was rejected, and among the votes recorded against it, (and of course in favor of the *retrospective* feature) are those of *Martin Van Buren*, Thos. H. Benton, R M. Johnson, Wm. R. King, and Levi Woodbury. Mr. Van Buren even went so far as to make a speech against the amendment, (See Con. Deb. 3d vol. p. 139) thus sustaining with all his energy the feature of cancelling debts contracted before the passage of the law. The 93d section of this bill extended its provisions to *all classes of citizens*. Mr. Van Buren was unwilling to extend them to any but *merchants and traders*, and made a speech against the 93d section. To his remarks Col. R. M. Johnson replied, and from that reply we append an extract:

"Mr. J. observed, that he should vote for the bill if the section under consideration were retained; but he certainly could not, if it were struck out. The gentleman last on the floor (Mr. Van Buren) was one of the committee; and it was the first time he had heard this gentleman's opinion was adverse to this section: and he felt as much regret as surprise at discovering he was against it. He thought that, if this bill were applied to one class, it should be to another. If they passed this bill to alleviate the suffering of merchants only, it would be a partial law as regards the other classes. The vivifying principles ought not be confined to any *privileged order*, but the *relief and advantages held forth in the bill ought to be general and unconfined, and their effects be dispensed to the cottage as well as the palace*; and unless such was the nature of the bill, he could not vote for it."

The bill, with this section retained, failed—and a motion to reconsider being made, Mr. Van Buren remarked:

"He had, during the late discussion, directed his efforts against the ninety third section, and the vote given yesterday had fully shown the Senate was opposed to such a system. He had been constrained by that feature of the bill to give his vote against it. A proposition was now made, on the part of the gentlemen who had hitherto supported that section, to strike it out. They had made an avowal that they would abandon that section altogether, and thus he (Mr. V. B.) had no alternative left: he must be in favor of the bill, when the *only clause to which he had originally objected was to be expunged*."

The bill was reconsidered, (Mr. Van Buren voting for the reconsideration,) and again put upon its passage, and rejected, 21 to 27. Among those voting for the passage stands the name of *Martin Van Buren*. (See Con. Deb. vol, 13, p. 288.) Thus, it is shown that in 1827, he voted for a Bankrupt Law affecting *contracts made before the passage of the law*, and extending its "advantages," in the language of Col Johnson, to a "privileged order" whilst they were withheld from the tenants of "the cottage." In 1837, he recommended the passage of a Bankrupt Law including corporations in his annual message to Congress.

In 1840, he maintained the same positions.—In a letter to some citizens of New York, dated, August 13th, 1840, he says:

"It is a rule, the sacred observance of which is indispensable to the well-being of Society, that Government should never interfer with private contracts even when the authority to do so is conferred by the Constitution, except upon the ground of evident public necessity, and then with a degree of caution and circumspection which shall guard in an effectual manner against fraud and injustice. That occasions may arise when those who have the rightful power to interfere, *may do so, and are required to do so, by a regard for the best interests of the community*, THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT. *I thought there was occasion for such interference in 1827, and gave my vote for a general Bankrupt Law*, applicable to bankers and traders, classes which all must agree, were intended to be embraced by the clause of the constitution relating to this subject. An occasion of at least equal urgency for such a law *exists at this time*. The embarrassments caused by the pernicious expansion of the currency, and the consequent facilities of credit and cash enterprises, which have unfortunately characterized the last few years, *are such as to render an interference of that kind greatly conducive* IF NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO THE PUBLIC GOOD. I WOULD THEREFORE HAVE UNHESITATINGLY CO-OPERATED AT THE PASSAGE OF SUCH A LAW, properly guarded against frauds, and so framed as to secure to the creditors the present estate of their debtors, *when the latter were discharged from their obligations*."

MORE BRITISH CONQUESTS.

The New York Evening Post, of June 3, says: "yesterday brought us the news of two new conquests of Great Britain, in different quarters of the Globe—a million of subjects added to her Indian empire, and a group of fertile islands in the south sea brought under her dominion."

The conquest in India is the province of Scinde. It is watered by the Indus. The free navigation of this river was the plea which England set up for making war on the innocent and unoffending natives. She has ended, not only by obtaining what she professed to want, but by making slaves of a million of human beings.

And this is the Power which we, Americans, are told by Whigs, that we must take care not to offend—and not take possession of our own territory—territory which she has seized as in India—for fear she might get angry with us! O, Whiggery! whiggery!—[*State Register.*

And what is the great object the English Government seek to accomplish by adding to her dominions empire upon empire, and colony upon colony? Almost solely to increase her power and wealth at home BY EXTENDING THE MARKET FOR HER MANUFACTURES. The Register and its party would further this design by opening our ports to the FREE INTRODUCTION OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES, *at the cost of the destruction of our own.*—The Register's talk of the fears of the whigs to offend Great Britain, is mere flummery. In desiring to protect and to foster American citizens, mechanics and laborers, the whigs stand up for the real independence of their country. No truths can be plainer than these. An eminent British statesman once observed that a free market for British goods in the United States would be of more value to England than the extension of the authority of the British Crown over our country. Let the people ponder upon these truths.

☞ Wentworth publishes a paragraph from a newspaper, in which it is gravely asserted that he was so poor when he came to the Western country, that he was under the necessity of traveling *barefoot* into Chicago.—This is not exactly the fact. When the coach which bore the the precious burden of what constitutes the mortal part of Wentworth was within some half dozen miles of Chicago, it broke down, or was mired on the beach; and in the difficulties which grew out of the disaster, he lost his *trowers*, and in that condition reached Chicago on foot. He saved his shoes; of course it is a mistake that he was *bare foot*.

☞ Hon. A. R Dodge, a delegate in the loco foco convention of the 4th District, has come out in the Will county Signal, against the nominee of that Convention. He states that the nomination was procured by unfair and corrupt means. If A. R. Dodge abandons the nominee because his nomination was procured by corruption, it is a gone case with Wentworth.

☞ The Mount Carmel Register is publishing, for the benefit of Mr. Ficklin, extracts from the Mount Carmel Register, published in the same place, and edited by Mr. F. in 1835,—before the loves and fishes of the loco foco party tempted him. We hope the extracts will be continued. If they do not open the eyes of the party he is now attempting to use for his own selfish purposes, they will at least satisfy the whigs, that in losing Ficklin from their party, they have suffered no great loss.

Produce Rising!—In St. Louis, flour sold on Thursday last, for $4 60 a $4 62½ bbl. wheat 8½ a 83 for fair, and 85 a 86½ for prime;—Bacon—hams 3½, shoulders 2 a 2½, sides 3 3½ cents. In New Orleans, on the 10th, flour was held at $5; Bacon, hams 4 a 4½, shoulders 2½, sides 4½. There is now a fair prospect that our pork dealers will realize a fair profit for their investments last winter; and that our farmers will obtain renumerating pri. prices for their hogs the coming fall.

☞ Domestic sheeting, an excellent article, at 7 and 8 cents a yard;—good bleached cotton shirtings at ten and twelve cents; cotton blue twilled drillings at 12 and a half cents; good calicoes at twelve and fifteen cents—are the effects of the *rascally high pressure tariff!* What a villainous law! Don't you think so, farmers, mechanics and laborers?

Very Gentlemanly—Very!—The Chicago Democrat intimates that those Democrats in his party who oppose him as a candidate for Congress, (and they are a formidable number, embracing those usually held to be strong men of the party) are opening their "*purse strings*," to purchase up the editor's political friends! It may be so—but we have our doubts.

BROWNING AND DOUGLASS.

These men are the competitors for the congressional chaplet of the fifth district. Each is perhaps the strongest man of their respective parties. Yet there is a wide difference between them—not only politically, but in mind, genius. Browning is a man self educated, the force of whose native genius has driven him onward to the enviable position he now occupies. With a mind finely cultivated, with an extensive acquisition of solid knowledge, and a rich and rare eloquence, he unites a becoming address, courteous manners, and unstained integrity. He is devotedly attached to whig principles—not to their name, but the substance—not that he may ride into office, but because he believes in their doctrine. When the massy clouds of loco focoism were gathering thick and dark in this our western world at the second election of Jackson, Browning was true to his colors. The spirit of the Kentuckian was in him; he flinched not, he staggered not. Though political partisans fell faintly by the way-side, his manly courage never shrunk. His day-star was his integrity, and guided by its light over him came no shadow of change.

As a successful lawyer he has no superior in the military tract; as a ready and eloquent debater none in the state. He has studied the interests of the people, and their interests have been his. Self has not been his ruling passion. He has had thoughts to bestow upon the interests of community, and has on all occasions when he has been in public life fearlessly expressed those thoughts.

Judge Douglass is a man of some considerable talent; but should we say that it was not overrated, we should say what we do not believe. That he has a spirit closely allied to that which we from early boyhood were taught to call the spirit of a demagogue, we do believe. We love a proper, a chastened ambition. Without it no man can arrive at distinction. But checks and guards should be thrown around that ambition. It should at least be honest in its intentions—satisfied with present good, not always hankering for the things that lie beyond. Douglass is possessed of those reaching aspirations that are not quieted by an office which should satisfy a man of ordinary ambition. Like the horse-leech he is ever crying, give, give. But he will be no ordinary man to beat. The whig forces must be mustered: each man must be on the parade ground with his firelock upon his shoulder. If this is done on the first monday of August next, the whig battalions of the fifth district can make the welkin ring with the song,

"See, the conquering hero comes."

MESSRS. WALKER AND HOGE.

The anticipated controversy between these gentlemen, rival candidates for Congress in this district, passed off yesterday afternoon, in the Court House, in the presence of a goodly number of the citizens of the town and county. Mr. Walker opened the debate in a speech of some length, in which he very ably and clearly reviewed cardinal Whig measures, and illustrated their adaptation to our present wants as remedial measures, assuming, very properly, that the country is in a state of distress, and calls loudly for relief. Mr. Hoge replied, consuming some three hours, and vainly endeavored to show that the measures Mr. Walker advocated—such as a National Bank, Protective Tariff, and equitable distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands—were radically wrong, and not calculated to be of public benefit, at the same time very strangely denying that distress pervades the land, and that the public wants demand a prompt and effectual remedy, though *magnanimously* admitting it for the sake of argument! Charitable man, truly! In our opinion, he signally failed in demonstrating, as he attempted to do, the fallacy of Whig measures—in truth, his entire speech consisted of a tissue of misrepresentations, occasional attempts at ridicule, and recurrences to old, stale and long exploded arguments against Whig policy—and, doubtless to the disappointment of the attentive audience, failed to enlighten them in regard to the peculiar principles of his party, and to suggest any remedy by which we might be enabled to extricate ourselves from our present difficulties. Mr. Walker rejoined, and, according to the popular saying, completely "used up" his antagonist, successfully vindicating Whig doctrine, and showing the evil tendency of Locofoco policy. We feel no reluctance in expressing the opinion that Mr. Walker fully sustained himself in every position he assumed, while his competitor, conceiving it to be his *only* business to *attack*, suggesting or advocating nothing in particular, was shamefully foiled and discomfited. We opine that before the contest is brought to a close, Mr. Hoge will wish himself in the hands of most any other *Sucker* than Mr. Walker.—*Galena Gaz.*

☞ Col. Wentworth is now canvassing the sixth District. His speeches are made up of demagogism almost altogether. We hope Giles Spring will soon be on his trail.

THE "McALLISTER AND STEBBINS BONDS."

A late New York Tribune contains the following article:

A lot of Illinois Bonds, those used by the Fund Commissioner to borrow money from the late firm of Mccalister & Stebbins, was offered for sale to-day at the Merchants' Exchange, and withdrawn we presume for want of purchasers.

The most iniquitous Law which was ever created was that which repudiated this issue of bonds, and rendered them valueless in the hands of innocent parties—perfectly unsaleable as the attempt to sell them to-day proves them to be. It should be placed before the community in all its deformity, and until justice be rendered to that concern for their heavy pecuniary sacrifice, and an ample provision made for the redemption of those held by innocent parties, no bond holder ought to advance another dollar of money to that State for any object whatever. The State it appears has agreed to give Treasury Warrants to the amount of the advance claimed by the holders of those bonds—that is the amount they payed for loaned upon them.

These warrants are made payable after 1843, covering a period of years, some six or seven, and the warrants themselves not worth over 50 cents on the dollar; and this is what some of the papers have called a satisfactory settlement! It is a law of coercion, and not of settlement; and so long as it exists on the statute book, the bond of 1865 are not worth 10 cents on the dollar.

It is well known that most of these bonds were sold by the parties who had advanced money on them, and as the law provides an annual payment commencing in December, 1844, and which at the rate appropriated anually, will require more than ten years to liquidate the loan. To advance the amount necessary to hold the bonds for this period, requires in the first place no small amount of money, and in the second place, more faith in Illinois State Legislation than any recent movements are likely to create.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Bonds here spoken of, were those hypothecated by Mr. Whiteside with Messrs. McAllister and Stebbins, for six months, on receiving a loan upon them, with the understanding that the State should have a still longer credit if it was required. The bonds, however, were parted with by Messrs. McA. & S. This disposition of them the State was not disposed to sanction, and at the last session of the Legislature a compromise was effected between the State and Messrs. McAllister & Stebbins, by which the State agreed to pay these gentlemen the amount advanced, and the interest upon the same, sometime after the present year, for which they will receive on presentation of the bonds, warrants upon the State Treasury.

CHANCELLOR KENT—THE CANAL LAW.

Chancellor Kent has given his written opinion in favor of the validity of the Canal Law. He says,

"The state has a clear and indisputable title to the Canal and Canal Lands. It has a perfect right to pledge and convey them in trust according to the provisions of the recent act of the legislature, and such conveyance will VEST the right, title and possession of the whole property in the trustees for the purposes of the trust. *The State cannot by any subsequent act, rightfully interfere with or impair the trust, until the declared purposes of it be effectually and truly fulfilled.* The legislature had competent power, not to be legally questioned, to grant priority in the order of payment to the subscribers to the new loan, over the existing and non-subscribing bond holders under the former loans."

We well recollect that when this bill passed the Senate, some members scouted the idea that it could not be altered or repealed at their pleasure. Chancellor Kent declares that it VESTS the right of the Canal and Canal property in trustees, which cannot be interfered with by the Legislature until the objects of the trust are truly fulfilled. This entirely conflicts with the loco foco doctrines of the last Legislature, but it is unquestionably the true constitutional doctrine. It is the doctrine held by the whole whig party. They hold in utter contempt the avowal of Mr. Koernor and his party, that the Legislature may "*constitutionally deprive citizens of vested rights granted by Legislatures.*"

If therefore the Canal commissioners obtain money to complete the Canal, it will be on their faith in the doctrines of the whig party as connected with the principle of "vested rights." The commissioners rely on these principles, as set forth by Chancellor Kent, to receive the desired loan.

☞ Loco Foco Tactics!—A chap by the name of Nathaniel Wilson, is charged with having recently robbed the mail in Indiana. A political letter written by G. H. Dunn, Esq. the whig Treasurer of the State, was among the missing letters. That letter was lately published in Chapman's Sentinel at Indianapolis! Will the penitentiary receive its due?

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LABOR

Tho State Register would intimate that Mr. WEBSTER is now ready to abandon the principle of protecting American labor, and side with Mr. Calhoun in his free trado theories. We have seen no such disposition on tho part of Mr. Webster to occupy tho position thus assigned him. Mr. W. properly deprecates changes in our tariff laws, and he says in the lotter published in this paper—

"I confess that, being truly and sincerely devoted to *the protection of American labor and industry*, I consider it to be of the highest importance to give to that labor, and that industry, a security, a steadiness of support, a *permanency of encouragement*, which they have not lately enjoyed, and which, I fear, they are not likely to enjoy hereafter unless a more comprehensive policy be adopted than that which has hitherto been pursued."

After such declarations on the part of M Webster, to suppose that he has the disposition ascribed to him by the Register, would be to impeach his moral honesty as well as his political principles.

"We have no confidence, however, in tho success of tho plan of Mr. W. Tho tariff is well enough. Let it stand a few years and it will effect more wonders for the country by far than it has already. If it be changed or repealed, we wish tho act done by our opponents in Congress, and not by treaty. We do not wish to place it out of the power of our government to change the system of duties on foreign articles, if such change should be found desirable for the country. We have already experienced difficulties enough by treaties affecting our trade: and we would not place it beyond our power, even for a limited period, to control our own commerce, and with it the interests of manufactures and agriculture. There are evils in our present system, but the plan proposed would not, in our opinion, lessen them. All we want to secure permanent tariff laws, is a thorough understanding of the subject on the part of the people.

TOO MUCH SPECIE!

The Register sometime ago deprecated the importation of specie into this country. It then believed that this importation was the result of the whig tariff. It is now about undertaking to prove that this is not the result of the tariff. The simple fact of the matter is, that the *British*—the dear British, as the Register would have it—do not like to pay the duties on goods to the full amount of what they purchase from our people. Hence they send the CHANGE IN SPECIE! That's all, Mr. Register; and all your figures can do is to bewilder, and perhaps mislead: they cannot change the facts.

MR. VAN BUREN AND PAPER MONEY.—If the Register is to be believed tho "democracy are against all Banks." Well, what does Mr. Van Buren say on this subject in his letter to the Indiana Committee? Hear him:

"The history of the past, however, leaves little room for doubt that paper-money in some form will notwithstanding, continue to constitute a part of the circulating medium of the country."

It is democratic in Illinois to be against all State Banks:—it is entirely democratic in New York to be in favor of all State Banks! What a convenient article are democratic principles? Made to order.

☞The "Democratic Association" was in blast several evenings last week. One the speakers made it out very clearly to his own satisfaction that the loco foco party could elect their candidates for *constables* and *justices* in every precinct in this county,—could also carry the county and the Congressional District at the August election,—by organization and intrigue. One of the speakers on being inquired of after an adjournment by a loco foco, how he succeeded in making such excellent political democratic speeches, answered in something like the following style: (It will be found the annexed comes remarkably near the truth for a loco foco orator.).

"Why, when I am at a loss for ideas, or arguments, or don't know what to say to the people, I get upon my *liberty key*. I strike that always with effect; Rome, Greece, Poland, the Revolutionaries, the Black Hawk War, and Oregon, my boy, help out amazingly. If that fails, I set up a regular hurt howl against the British—all hate them, you know—and I walk into the whigs as British bought, and bank bought. If this don't answer, I get at their prejudices; the *rich against the poor*, that's my theme; and the way I talk about palaces, and nabobs—the doctrine of equal rights, which we are always talking about and never practice, and all that sort of thing, is a caution; but I can tell you I am sure to see the countenances of the Peeps lighten up on some of these points, and then, my boy, I know where I am."

Whig Meetings at the Capitol.

On Friday night last there was a large meeting of whigs, from different parts of the State, held at the State House, of which Capt. H. H. GEAR, of Galena, was elected as chairman, and JAS. H. MATHENY, Esq. Secretary.

The meeting was severally addressed in heart stirring speeches, on the political topics of the day, by Messrs. HARDIN, of Morgan, BAKER, of Sangamon, and BROWN, of Vermillion. A large and enthusiastic meeting gave evidence of their satisfaction with the addresses of these gentlemen. The meeting adjourned to Saturday night.

On Saturday night Capt. GEAR resumed the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. DAVIS, of Bond, in a speech exhibiting the contradictions and inconsistencies of the party opposed to us upon the great questions of national policy. He was followed by A. LINCOLN, Esq. in his usual forcible manner; who concluded his speech by offering resolutions, advising the whigs of this State to hold a State Convention in this city on the second Monday of December next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for electors of President and Vice President of the U. States.—Mr. LINCOLN also presented a resolution proposing to meet our opponents in debate the ensuing week at the State House, upon the political topics of the times. These resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

The most encouraging accounts were received from different portions of our State in regard to the prospects of the whig cause.—A good many citizens who have hitherto opposed us, are becoming sick of a policy which has beggared the country, and which promises no relief from its present calamities.—They are looking now to the ancient landmarks, under which, in former times, the people of the United States enjoyed a degree of prosperity and happiness, the like of which cannot be found in the history of any other country, ancient or modern. They begin to think that the fathers of the revolution, and the framers of the constitution, understood the character of their own work,—and after following the ignis fatuus of modern demagogism, they are inclined to go back to the path from which they have strayed, and again unite in the support of the principles adopted by our revolutionary fathers for governing and guiding the destinies of our beloved country. Experience, sad indeed, has learned them, that an economical government, a sound and uniform currency, and adequate protection to the labor and industry of the country against competition with the pauper population of Europe, are absolutely essential to secure the permanent welfare o our people. These principles so plain—so just—are finding friends among our opponents; and we have strong reasons to believe that the coming Presidential election will show that many who have not heretofore acted with us, will give up their predilections for men, and vote for *principles*. Let our friends begin to talk and to act; let them establish Whig Clubs in every city, town, village and settlement in the State: let them secure the documents which can be had at the Tribune office in New York, at small expense, and thus be enabled to meet and refute all the cavilings, dodging and demagogism of those opposed to us. Let this be done, and our way will be as clear as the most ardent patriot can wish.

☞The Vandalia "Free Press" has been resuscitated, and is now edited and published by JAS. KENNADAY. It will do good battle in the whig cause.

STUMP SPEAKING.

Gen. HARDIN addressed the citizens collected in this place, at the State House, on Saturday last, upon the politics of the day. His speech was characterized by strong good sense,—and in defence of whig principles he fully sustained public expectation. He was followed by Mr. McDOOGAL in the peculiar style of loco foco oratory; assuming facts, and arguing from them—denouncing the principles and acts of his opponents—and claiming for his party all the honesty and patriotism of the country. Gen. Hardin replied most unanswerably to the statements and allegations of his competitor. Mr. McDougal rejoined, with the manifest feeling that his case was a bad one.

After all, Mr. McDougal did pretty well for a first effort. Under the instructions of Gen. Hardin he may hereafter do himself credit in the political field. He is quite a promising young man.

The Tariff again.

The European manufacturer is already locating in our Eastern States, affording labor to the mechanic in the erection and repair of his buildings; giving the permanent means of subsistence to hundreds of workmen; and disposing of the products of their skill and labor at a less price, than the foreign manufacture, by the amount of insurance, the cost of transportation, and the rate of duties. If a correct policy were adopted in our own misguided affairs, we could enjoy these same advantages, and in addition to them save to our farmers the cost of carriage and insurance from the East, the enormous profits of our merchants, and at the same time afford them a market at their doors for their surplus produce. We have a pure and salubrious climate, a soil unexceeded in fertility—and water power sufficient to drive thousands of wheels—Nature has accomplished every thing that is calculated to ensure prosperity both to the agriculturalist and the manufacturer. The former, with a moderate share of labor, yields an abundance for himself and a large excess to be applied for the subsistence of the latter. The latter, owing to the extreme cheapness of living, finds the expenses of his establishment materially lessened, which co-operates in the still further reduction of the value of articles manufactured. It is futile therefore to contend that manufacturers are not adapted to an agricultural community. On the contrary they should be side by side—they should go hand in hand. Extra expenditures would thereby be avoided and the intervention of carriers, of merchants, of factors, and brokers be, to a considerable extent, rendered unnecessary. A less amount of labor would purchase the same quantity of materials, and money that is now sent without the bounds of the State, would be retained in circulation for our own benefit and convenience.

Why then should we be deprived of the advantages which must necessarily result from the introduction of manufacturing establishments? Why should we, as a State maintain such a course of policy as tends to drive the wealthy capitalist from our borders? Why not encourage the production of articles that we need immediately in our midst, and in effect apply the surplus labor which is now devoted to the raising of produce which we cannot use and do not sell, to the manufacture of articles which we must have, and which could then be procured at a less price than is now demanded? To do this we must present sufficient inducements for the capitalist to settle in our midst. Instead of frightening them away by the fear of heavy taxation, the passage of unjust and impolitic laws and the spread of pernicious doctrines, we should inspire them with confidence in our integrity and in the stability of wise and wholesome enactments.

Let then, every Whig continue with unabated zeal to foster, to maintain and disseminate those principles that are calculated to produce this effect. Let every democrat renounce at once those measures that inevitably tend to heavy direct taxation. Let him renounce that system of valuation which is at once demoralizing to the community and destructive of our prosperity. But above all let him renounce the infamous doctrine of repudiation in all its shades and varieties, and to which valuation and stay laws bear a strong affinity. And the more effectually to accomplish this, let him at once renounce the party by whom such measures and doctrines are encouraged and who openly profess to be their zealous advocates and champions.

Whig Meeting at the Capitol.

Pursuant to public notice a large number of Whigs from different parts of the State assembled in the Representatives' Hall, on Friday evening, 9th June, 1843. Capt. H. H. Gear, of Joe Daviess county, was called to the Chair, and J. H. Matheny, of Sangamon, appointed Secretary.

Gen. J. J. HARDIN, of Morgan county; J. J. BROWN, Esq. of Vermillion, and Maj. E. D. BAKER, of Sangamon, severally addressed the meeting. After which the meeting adjourned until Saturday evening.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 10.

The President resumed the chair; and J. M. DAVIS, Esq. of Bond county, addressed the meeting. He was followed by A. LINCOLN, Esq., who subsequently introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Whigs of all the counties of this State, to hold meetings, and appoint delegates to meet in Convention on the second Monday of December next, in Springfield, and select nine persons as a Whig electoral ticket to be voted for by all the Whigs of the State at the Presidential election in 1844.

Resolved, That all the Whig papers of this State be requested to publish the above resolution.

On motion of A. Lincoln, Esq. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we invite our democratic brethren to select two or three members of their party to meet a like number of ours to discuss the question of difference between the two political parties of the Nation, during all the evenings of next week; each Speaker to occupy one evening, the parties to take evening and evening about, and the speaker whose lot it shall be to open the debate, to have the privilege of making the closing speech on his own side of the question.

Resolved, That the President of the Clay Club, be directed to present a copy of the above resolution to the President of the Democratic Association.

The meeting then adjourned.

H. H. GEAR, Ch'm.

J. H. MATHENY, Sec'y.

STATE DEBT.—The Peoria Gerrymander says—understands, by a gentleman from Springfield, that the public officers there openly avow that our state debt will never be paid—admitting the fact without any scruple. We are bound to take the statement of the informant of the Gerrymander as correct, but shall not willingly believe that Governor Ford is to be included among these public officers. Corrupt as is his party, we look to him for better things. Assuredly, these declarations of the "public officers" are in direct conflict with the spirit, if not the letter, of his communication to the Canal agents. That paper indicated, we thought, more than a desire on his part to sustain at all hazards, the honor of the state. If his views have changed—if the sentiments promulgated are really the sentiments of the "public officers" at Springfield, the public should—they have a right to know the fact, and we call upon the State Register to give us, explicitly and without reserve, the opinions upon this point of the State Administration, including particularly, those of his Excellency. The opinions of these officers, as stated, are the more astonishing that our greatly improved financial condition and better prospects consequent upon arrangements some, at least, of which must take place, not only give us hope, but actually demonstrate that there will be a comparatively speedy and easy liquidation of our remaining state debt. For the Locofocos, at this late day, and under these circumstances, to set up the damning standard of Repudiation, would be totally insufferable. We are well aware that they once more than meditated it, and we are not only willing, but anxious, to make up an issue with them upon the point, if they choose to present it. We hope, however, for the honor of the state, that they think of no such thing.

☞In Mr. KOERNER's speech on the bill to repeal the Illinois Bank charter, in our legislature, published in the State Register of the 19th ult. he thus defines his views in regard to vested rights and the power of the legislature in the case.

"It may be granted, that by a repeal of this Bank charter, *vested rights* may be taken from stockholders; but does that fact of itself make the *repeal unconstitutional?*"

This is about the view which our Legislature took of the same subject; and to our comprehension the doctrine put forth is as clear as mud.

☞The State Register says that the tariff does not bring specie into the country. The Missouri Reporter (Penn,) asserts that the importation of specie into this country is the result of the tariff! There is no one principle held in common by the loco foco party, but a disposition for public plunder—as the old Nullifier and loco foco candidate for President, has most strenuously insisted.

The Register says that Mr. Clay was instructed to vote for the repeal of the Bankrupt law. This is not the fact. The resolutions offered in the Legislature of Kentucky were not adopted by that body.

The aggregate value of the product of this State, according to the late census, is $22,278,165.

BANK OR NO BANK.

The locos of Missouri are divided on this subject. A portion of them are in favor of sustaining State institutions and against an exclusive specie currency. In St. Louis, a new paper, called the Missouri Standard (Bentonian) has just been started, to sustain the former set of democratic principles; while Penn, of the Reporter, continues the champion of the latter. So these two species of democracy in St. Louis—the hards and the softs—have their newspaper organs. They are already showing their little fists at each other, and we shall unquestionably witness some interesting scenes. But the poetry of the matter is, that the Missouri Standard, which goes for an exclusive specie currency, has raised the flag of Martin Van Buren for President; the father of the "Safety Fund" Banking System in New York, and who but little more than three months ago declared it as his undisguised opinion, that "paper money would continue to form a part of the circulating medium"!

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. Van Buren's Indiana letter did not meet the wishes of Southern politicians.—They were ready to admit that it read every way—and meant nothing and every thing. But this did not satisfy them. They wished Mr. Van Buren to come out, as the phrase is, *flat-footed*, and tell whether he was in favor of the present tariff, or not. This he has finally done in a letter intended for the eye of Mr. Ritchie alone; but the old gentleman has been simple enough to publish it. That letter says: "I have at no time or any where hesitated to express my decided disapprobation of the tariff act of the last session, as well in respect to the principles upon which it is founded, as to its details." This will be startling news to Mr. Van Buren's friends in the North, if he has any: and they will be very likely to agree with Mr. John C. Calhoun in his description of that gentleman,—that he possesses more of the qualities "of the fox and the weazel, than of the lion or the tiger." But whether weazel or the fox, the yankees have now caught him.

J. L. D. MORRISON.

We, this day, with great pleasure, place the name of "DON" at the head of our columns as a candidate for Congress, in this District.—He is in favor of a well regulated currency, to be supplied by a National Bank, properly restricted.—A Tariff that will not only raise sufficient Revenue to meet the wants of the Government, without resorting to *Direct Taxation*, but incidentally to protect the industry and enterprise of *every class* of people, in our own country; and lastly, he is in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, as the only means of stopping the immense *drain of specie* from this State, to the Atlantic States.—*Kaskaskia Republican.*

WATERLOO, June 5, 1843.

On Saturday last, a loco foco Convention met in this place, for the purpose of nominating candidates, to be voted for at the August election to fill the different county offices. The Convention was addressed "Farmer Bob;" the theme of his discourse was, "opposition to a United States Bank, Tariff, and distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. His speech, as might have been expected from a man of his calibre, was a miserable failure. Being unable to sustain his position by argument, he resorted to the most execrable slang and twaddle, to which I have ever listened. As a statesman, the "Old Ranger" is a perfect Jefferson, when compared with "little Bob."

Some twenty minutes after Smith had concluded his "*pow, vow,* "*Don*" made his appearance before the Convention, and asked if a sinner could be heard in the congregation of the faithful; he was answered in the affirmative, and straightway commenced one of the most eloquent and argumentative speeches to which I ever had the pleasure to listen.—He sustained his position by argument, throughout; and as he warmed up, he put his whole heart and soul in the contest, and it would have done your very heart good, to have witnessed the masterly manner in which he scattered the flimsy cobweb arguments of his opponent.

Monroe will give 'Don'' a strong vote.

A FRIEND OF SMITH before, BUT NOT after *hearing his speech.*

"POOR OLD HORSE, LET HIM DIE!"—The above sentiment seems peculiarly appropriate to the present condition of Gov. Carlin; who, after having lent himself to the base purposes of party, has been cast off, now, that the party have no further use for him.

It is known that the Gov. has served his party with great zeal and fidelity, and perhaps, with more honesty, than usually belongs to the leaders of the locofoco federal party.

We know, however, that in one instance at least, during his administration, he surrendered his own convictions of the impropriety of a certain measure which has entailed vast evil upon the State, merely to sustain the party; and it is not improbable that he has done so on more than one occasion. And now after all this service, and when it is known that he had set his heart upon a seat in Congress, and had taken great pains to have a district cut out for himself, it was cruel to turn the old gentleman out to grass, and leave him to shift for himself.

We have, however, but little sympathy for Gov. Carlin, or any one else, who will sacrifice principle and the interests of the people, to sustain a corrupt and profligate party. He has willingly assisted his party in proscribing some of the best men in the State, and now his party have proscribed him. This he might have known, if he had only reflected upon the material of which the party is composed. But Gov. C. is no match in political rascality, for those with whom he has to deal. He is of the Old *regime*, and behind the times. He may therefore now go into retirement and console himself with reflections similar to those of an individual almost as distinguished as himself, viz: that if he had served his God and his country with as much fidelity as he had endeavored to serve himself and his party, he might have met a different fate. *Peoria Reg.*

Let the light Shine.

So far as we can collect the public sentiment of the Whig party, there is no intention to contest fiercely the Elections in the apparently adverse States this fall. In many of the decidedly Whig States, and those wherein U. S. Senators are soon to be chosen, a manly effort will be made—for instance, in Tennessee, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts; while Vermont, Louisiana, North Caroline, Kentucky, will probably do well without effort; and some other States promise a fair result—among them Ohio, Illinois, and Mississippi. But in a large number of States—Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, &c. &c.—the result of the Election of 1843 will afford no criterion from which to judge of that of 1844. The Whigs knew their strength, and they know it is silently and steadily increasing. They know that the public impatience with and detestation of Tylerism is fomenting daily, and is extending to the allies with which treachery has of late consorted; they know that every month of inaction adds to the number of those who perceive that there must be action, and that of the right kind, if the country is to be restored to that signal prosperity from which it was precipitated by the despotic measures of 1832 and the five following years. Even in distant Missouri and Arkansas, there is a quiet *thinking* in progress which will yet manifest itself in a decided and auspicious change of public sentiment if suffered to go on undisturbed. Col. R. M Johnson could readily secure the votes of those States; but an Eastern man who gets them from a Western one must bid high.

There will be palpable indications, even this year, of the reviving energies and *hopes* of the People. Wherever there shall be offered a clear opportunity to strike a decided blow for the whig cause and in condemnation of treachery and destruction, there a blow will be struck. But every one conversant with the course of our politics understands that there are States where a determined and probably victorious effort will be made by the whigs in '44 which will scarcely exhibit a sign of vitality in '43. To make a desperate struggle and gain by it, if successful, only one branch of a Legislature—incurring responsibility, yet acquiring no power—is just such an enterprise as the Whig party is least fitted for. We wish all to understand, therefore, that we shall not regard the Elections of '43, let them result as they may, as decisive or strongly indicative of the grand result in '44. In '39, with far more urgent inducements to put forth their strength, the whigs scarcely made a show of fight in Maine or Pennsylvania, lost Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee and Mississippi, and were beaten largely on the popular vote in New Jersey. The next year they carried all these States—generally by overwhelming majorities.—Like causes will produce like results.

But while we presume that the current year will not generally be one of strong excitement and of desperate party struggle, we believe that it is now that the impressions will be silently made which will be manifested in the results of the next year's contest. Now is the time when information, judiciously imparted, universally disseminated, will sink deep into the public mind. Now is the time to call the public attention to the conflicting MEASURES of the rival parties—the contrasted means by which they seek to promote the public good. Now is the time to scout from the country the shameful falsehood that the whigs struggle to confer privileges on particular classes and not for measures calculated to promote the good of the whole people. Only let this be repelled as it should be, and it will blister the tongues of the knaves who utter it and be driven from the throats of the dupes they now make by it. In short, now is the time when evidence is weighed and truth asserts its legitimate force. The result will be declared in 1844, but the victory may be secured NOW.

Impressed with these views, the publishers of The Tribune are preparing to supply at the lowest possible price to Whigs who will co-operate with them a series of Political Publications treating of all the material questions at issue between the two parties with a frankness and power which must command conviction from the minds of the candid. Among these publications, as we have heretofore announced, are

THE LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY. By an arrangement with Mr. Swain, who has got up by far the most complete edition of Mr. Clay's speeches ever published, with an Original Biography of *great merit and vividness*, we shall publish from his Stereotype Plates an edition of the entire work for *One Dollar*. It is comprised in two large duodecimo volumes of over 1,100 pages, is got up in a beautiful open style so as to be read with ease and pleasure, and is embellished with a Portrait of MR. CLAY, engraved on steel by Prud'homme from Linon's celebrated Painting, a View of Mr. C's. Birthplace, also engraved on steel, and an engraved fac simile of a Letter from Mr. CLAY; the whole printed on good paper for $1 per copy, or $80 per hundred. It is believed that no work could be compiled setting forth more clearly, persuasively and fully the measures contended for by the whigs than does this edition of The Life and Speeches of Mr. Clay. Being the candidate of the Whig party for President, the People will read with attention his views on the great questions of public policy which so deeply concern them: and, having read them, the arrows of detraction and misrepresentation will fall harmless at his feet. The Tariff, the Bank Question, the Land Distribution—every important topic of National concern—are here discussed thoroughly and most winningly. Where is the township, the neighborhood, in which some ardent, generous friend of the whig cause will not arm its advocates with some copies of the Life and Speeches of the great Statesman of our time, and thus enable them to answer triumphantly all that may be uttered against him or the Cause? The work will be ready by the 20th of June, and we are perfecting arrangements to forward it to order in any part of the country as early as may be. Our friends will judge whether we can sell such a work at such a price for any thing short of the cash in hand.

2. THE AMERICAN LABORER. We have here collected in a volume of 384 closely printed pages (double columns) the largest mass of matter ever so collected illustrating and triumphantly sustaining the policy of PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY. The Reports of Walter Forward, Harmar Denny, Henry Shaw, Joseph Blunt, &c. &c. with the Speeches of Chas. Hudson, A. H. H. Stuart, William Slade, George Evans, James Tallmadge, and many others: the Messages of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams and Jackson, and Governors George and De Witt Clinton, D. D. Tompkins, Wm. L. Marcy, Wm. H. Seward, and others, renders this the most complete repository of facts and arguments in support of the Protective Policy ever published. It is evident to the observing that the question of Protection or No Protection is to stand forth prominently in the approaching contest. We cannot evade it if we would—if we do not choose to make it, our adversaries will make it for us. A resolute attempt will be made to destroy the vitality and virtue of the New Tariff in the Congress which assembles this year. *Let us be ready* for the issue thus tendered, and see that the People are ready. The Laborer will be sold for $1 per copy, (complete in one volume) or at $9 per dozen.

3. ATKINSON'S POLITICAL ECONOMY. This work, the most conclusive and masterly defence of the Protective Policy ever published, we have now in press, and will issue it on the 1st of June, as No. 5 of our series of 'Useful Works,' at the low price of twenty-five cents. [The English copy cost $3 and cannot be had at that.]—The Free Trade champions are made by Mr. Atkinson to confound and confute each other—nay, each of them *himself*—by simple quotations at full length from their own works; and the true laws of Political Economy are clearly deduced and applied. An introduction to the American Edition by H. GREELEY will apply the principles adduced by Mr. Atkinson to the condition of our own country, and show how the protection of our Industry is essential to our National Independence and prosperity. Five copies will be sent for $1; 100 for $17.

4. A Series of POLITICAL TRACTS by 'JUNIUS,' author of '*The Crisis of the Country*,' and other pungent and effective pamphlets in the contest of 1840, will be published from time to time at this office. No. 1, entitled 'THE TEST, or Parties tried by their Acts,' being a review of the Proceedings of the last Congress and a triumphant vindication of the conduct of the unawed, unpurchaseable Whigs, is now ready. Seldom has so cogent an array of fact and reasoning been compressed into 16 pages. Price 4 cents singly, $3 per 100; $20 per 1000.

5. THE LIFE OF HENRY CLAY, by EPES SARGENT, published in a large extra New World, so as to be sent through the mail. Price 6 cents a single copy, $3 per hundred.

☞Orders enclosing cash for any of the above works are respectfully invited. Our whig friends are solicited to form Clubs and aid us in spreading truth before the people. The earlier the proper efforts are made, the are certain they will be to prove effective.

GREELEY & McELRATHY,
Tribune Office, 160 Nassau st. New York.

DIRECT TAXATION THE VAN BUREN DOCTRINE.

Direct taxation is odious to our people.—Yet the project of supporting the general government by a direct tax, is a favorite measure with the leaders of the self-styled democracy. They deny it in some cases, but readily admit it in others. A few weeks since the whig party and whig press were denounced by the State Register for asserting that direct taxation was the doctrine of the party. That paper used the following language:

"It is and always has been the game of the federal leaders, to misrepresent the democratic party. They falsely assert that the democrats are the advocates of direct taxation."

"The federal leaders will find it a vain task to saddle direct taxation on us. Why do they not come out like men, and acknowledge their principles, and meet their opponents fairly? Why charge us with a measure to which we have always been opposed? It looks very much like the federal leaders doubted the strength and justice of their own principles and measures, when they seek to falsify the principles and measures of the democracy."

The Belleville Advocate, another paper of the same political party, readily admits the fact, and brings Mr. VAN BUREN to prove that direct taxation is the true democratic doctrine! That paper of last Thursday contains the following article:

Mr. Van Buren *speaks strongly in favor of the system of direct taxation*; but pretends not to suggest its adoption at present. He says:

"To all present appearances, the acquiescence in a tariff for revenue, now so general, may in the absence of special excitement, endure for a period as long as is commonly embraced in calculations of business. It cannot. however, have escaped the attention of the manufacturers, that although no state or district of country may yet have taken ground against this mode of raising revenue for the support of Government, there are not wanting thousands of Intellects, in every section of our extended country, who penetrated by a deep sense of the inequality and consequent injustice of its operation, are applying all the energies of their minds to the overthrow of the system itself. They cannot be ignorant, either, of the fact that a prejudice against direct taxation springing in some degree at least from a supposed abuse of the power in times past, *may yield to time and reflection, or may be supplanted by a new and stronger antipathy.*"

No man of the least observation can reconcile it to justice; that a citizen possessing millions of dollars in productive lands pay not one cent to the support of the Government for the protection of this property; while a laboring man living on rented lands pay as much and perhaps more than the other with all his wealth. there is such crying injustice in this case such inequality that people will sooner or later correct this monstrous abuse; there is, as Mr Van Buren says in his letter, such prejudice against the system of direct taxation that there is no hopes at the present, that the people will adopt it; but the time is coming, *that enlightened discussion will make the scales fall form the eyes of the people, as was done in olden times to let in the light of christianity. Truth is powerful and will prevail.*

Such is the doctrine put forth by Mr. Van Buren in his letter to the Indiana Committee. He thus avows himself in favor of Direct Taxation, and if elected President, will as soon as practicable, carry the doctrine into effect.—If an expenditure of twenty millions is required to support government yearly, and that sum is to be raised by direct taxation from the people, *at least* HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS, in addition to our present taxes, must be raised in Illinois. Under a system of direct taxation, Illinois must pay (see provisions of the U. S. Constitution) about *one thirty-fourth* part of the sum required to be raised.

Such is the doctrine avowed by Mr. Van Buren in his letter to the Indiana Committee.—It is clearly and unequivocally in favor of direct taxation. And yet, the State Register, which published this letter, has the unblushing effrontery to say that direct taxation is not one of the leading principles (if it has any) of its party.

THE BANRUPT LAW.

The Register says this law is an "infamous measure." If so, Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson must share "in its infamy." Both these gentlemen when canvassing for President and Vice President, declared themselves in favor of the measure,—the former wishing to confine its benefits to the "palace," and the latter desiring to extend them to the "cottage" as well as the "palace." Their letters on this subject are quite interesting. Will the Register publish them? or do the editors desire to keep their readers in ignorance of the part taken by these distinguished men in relation to a bankrupt law?

Judge Young and Mr. M'Roberts were instructed by the Legislature of this State to vote for the Distribution. They disobeyed the instructions.

"A WORD OF ADVICE.

When any story is put afloat concerning a candidate for office, it is always best to enquire the *character* and *motives* of the person circulating it.

Let this reply be borne in mind by all who are so anxious to slander candidates upon personal grounds."

The above is extracted from the Chicago Democrat. The reader will do well to bear it in mind when he recurs to the infamous charges published by the Democrat against Dr. RICHARD MURPHY. Those charges fully illustrate "the *character* and *motives*" of the person who circulated them.

☞Douglass's friends affect to be very sanguine of his success. But they are merely whistling to keep their courage up. They know if there is a regular turn out of the people as in 1840, there is not even a shadow of a chance for the little office-seeker. Hence their loud talk and boasting, is intended to intimidate those who are disposed to take the August election as a test of the strength of parties in this district. That election was not a test of the strength of the whig party in this district by many hundreds. The whigs have the numbers in the district to elect Browning, if the proper exertion is made; and surely they will not be frightened from doing their utmost to secure the election of the whig candidate, by the idle gasconade of a few bar-room politicians, who swagger about and offer to bet on the election of Douglass, but which in nine cases out of ten, are more noise than substance—and who know exactly in what crowds they are crowing.—*Quincy Whig.*